

outer continental shelf, it would invest a major part of the proceeds in conserving our lands and waters and in helping our local communities to make similar investments.

Unfortunately, because of the budget problems of the past, for too long the Congress fell short of fulfilling that promise. But now the budget situation is different and we have a chance to make up for some of the shortfalls of the past and in fact to expand the benefits for our country.

By passing this bill, we can help our communities respond to the problems of growth and sprawl and to provide much-needed places for sports and outdoor recreation. We can help preserve our open spaces by acquiring inholdings in our parks and forests from people who want to sell. We can help protect threatened and endangered species, and the fish and wildlife resources that are so important to Colorado and the rest of the nation.

By greatly increasing the resources of the Historic preservation Fund we can help preserve the irreplaceable historic legacy of Colorado and our nation—saving historic landmarks, attracting private investment, and helping bring economic vitality to historic sites in Gilpin, Clear Creek, Adams, and Jefferson Counties and to neighborhoods in Boulder, Arvada, and countless other communities in Colorado and across the continent.

And by bolstering the PILT program, we can help the counties and other local governments in areas where the federal government is a major landowner—and we can do it the right way, by providing funds that aren't tied to timber sales or other uses of the federal lands and so without making the local communities hostages to the debates over timber harvests or other extractive uses.

Mr. Speaker, of course this is not a perfect bill—but, all too often we are reminded that there is no perfect legislation.

But, when you consider all that this conference report would do for our country I am convinced that we should approve it today—and, after that, keep on working for the further improvements that will come from enactment of CARA.

H. CON. RES. 64, CERVICAL CANCER PUBLIC AWARENESS RESOLUTION

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 3, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues in the House for their support of H. Con. Res. 64, the Cervical Cancer Public Awareness Resolution. I am proud to have supported this legislation as a cosponsor.

This resolution recognizes the severity of the issue of cervical cancer. In order to defeat cervical cancer this country must open its eyes to the disease's catastrophic effects. This legislation seeks to accomplish that objective. It calls on the United States as a whole to support individuals who have been afflicted with cervical cancer, as well as their loved ones. This resolution not only makes Ameri-

cans aware of this horrible disease, it also urges them to take the opportunity to learn about cervical cancer and take advantage of the improved early detection methods now available. Additionally, this legislation articulates Congress's recognition of the importance of federally funded programs that provide cervical cancer screenings and follow-up services to medically underserved individuals. It is vitally important that each and every woman in America have access to these early detection screenings.

Cervical cancer annually strikes an estimated 15,000 women in the United States. It is estimated that during this decade more than 150,000 women will be diagnosed with cervical cancer in the United States. Even more startling is that during an average woman's lifetime cervical cancer strikes one out of every 50 American women. Studies show that although cervical cancer is a preventable disease in a majority of cases it is still one of the leading causes of death among women worldwide. Although these statistics appear dismal, I am optimistic that through awareness and research we can eventually prevent this disease from taking any more lives. Even today, cervical cancer can be successfully treated and even prevented in many cases. The key to prevention is through early detection. Unfortunately, many women are not aware of the dangers or even the existence of cervical cancer, therefore they do not take the proper precautions through early detection screenings.

It is my sincere hope that this legislation will promote widespread awareness throughout the United States. This bill will bring awareness to this very serious disease, and educate all individuals, not only women, on the availability of early detection methods. I believe that through awareness and education we can save thousands of lives, and actually prevent cervical cancer in thousands of other lives. Again, I am proud to have supported the Cervical Cancer Public Awareness Resolution.

IN HONOR OF TOM TOSH OF COMO, TEXAS

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 4, 2000

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to honor Tom Tosh of Como, Texas. Tom was recently recognized as Texas' Outstanding Older Worker by Green Thumb, America's oldest non-profit provider of senior employment and training. At age sixty-seven, when most people have retired, or are at least considering retirement, Tom went back to work at Custom Shutters Inc. It has now been sixteen years, and Tom Tosh, at age eighty-two, continues to work 40-hour weeks in his position as a specialty craftsman.

Tom truly exemplifies the positive work ethic, experience, loyalty and dependability so important to our society today. According to his personnel manager, Tom is an inspiration because of his untiring dedication to his craft and his company. He is creative, patient, wise, kind, and honest. His knowledge and work ethic motivates workers less than half his

age, who, at this rate, will probably end up retiring before he does!

Tom is a navy veteran; he served our country in World War II. In addition to working full-time, Tom volunteers for the American Cancer Society, is a member of his local Veterans of Foreign Wars, swims, sails, and makes jewelry. All this, and he still finds time to dedicate to his wife of 61 years and two children. He is a shining example of America at any age, and truly exemplifies that ability is ageless.

I am proud of work that Green Thumb and other organizations do to strengthen our families, communities, and the Nation. The opportunities, and wisdom that older workers such as Tom Tosh can provide for us are immeasurable. I salute him today.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD TO FIGHTING ILLEGAL DRUGS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 4, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the California National Guard for its vital contribution in helping to reduce drug use among our youth. Throughout the United States the National Guard frequently assists local law enforcement agencies in their fight against illicit drugs, and often Guard members risk their lives to provide necessary support for local law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Speaker, the California National Guard performs a variety of tasks and missions in support of local law enforcement agencies. One program in particular that I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues is the Guard's educational efforts as part of "Red Ribbon Week," a nationwide effort to focus on drug awareness and education during the last of October. Since 1988, the California National Guard has been an active participant in Red Ribbon Week. This highly successful program was started initially to commemorate the life of Drug Enforcement Agency officer Enrique ("Kiki") Camarena, an undercover narcotics agent who was brutally murdered by illegal drug traffickers. To mark his death and honor his life, the week of October 23–31 has been designated Red Ribbon Week. Across the nation, federal and local law enforcement agencies spend the week participating in a variety of programs to educate children about the perils of drug use.

The California National Guard has been such an active participant in Red Ribbon Week and its efforts have generated such interest in the program that the Guard has expanded Red Ribbon Week into Red Ribbon Month in order to respond to the numerous requests for education programs. The California Guard uses the power of positive role models to encourage choosing a drug-free lifestyle. I can only imagine the incredibly positive affect that a helicopter pilot has on young children after they witness the landing of his or her helicopter on the school grounds. Other positive Guard efforts include chaperoning education retreats and speaking at schools.

Mr. Speaker, the California National Guard's involvement in Red Ribbon Month is only one

aspect of its participation in the battle against illicit drug use. The National Guard participates in the two pronged attack to reduce drug use in our country—simultaneously attacking supply and demand. The Drug Demand Reduction Program (DDR) focuses on education and information about the effects of narcotic use so that individuals will be less likely to turn to drugs. The Guard implements this program through its education work with school children. Already in this year alone, members of the California National Guard have spoken to 123,550 people, 82% of them school-age children and 74% of them in the 8th grade or below. This is particularly important, Mr. Speaker, because studies have shown that the earlier you teach children the dangers of drug use, the greater the chance that the child will embrace that message.

The second element of the California Guard's anti-drug program involves removing the supply of drugs from our streets. To this end, the Guard provides support and assistance to local law enforcement agencies in getting the drugs off of the streets. From flight surveillance to assisting local police officers in raids of methamphetamine plants, the California Guard has been involved in numerous seizures of illegal narcotics. This past year alone, in actions supported by the California Guard, law enforcement officials have seized over 8,100 lbs. of cocaine, 750 lbs. of heroin, 1,800 lbs. of methamphetamine, 360 lbs. of opium, 414,677 marijuana plants and 261 lbs. of processed marijuana.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the vital efforts of the California National Guard in reducing illicit drugs on our streets and educating of our youth about the perils of drug use. Thanks to their diligent efforts, our state and our nation are a better place.

RECOGNIZING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 4, 2000

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I send my best wishes and congratulations to Republic of China President Chen Shui-bian and his people on the occasion of their 89th National Day. In recent years, Taiwan has prospered. It has one of the strongest economies in the world and its people enjoy unprecedented prosperity. Taiwan has solid schools, a good transportation system and sound health care. Furthermore, the people of Taiwan enjoy many political freedoms such as direct elections, a free press, and human rights.

I commend Taiwan on their 89th National Day. Their people have every right to be proud on this momentous occasion.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

EL CAMINO REAL DE TIERRA ADENTRO NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SILVESTRE REYES

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 3, 2000

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be the sponsor of the House bill of S. 366, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail Act.

This trail has a great deal of importance to the Southwest. El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro (the Royal Road of the Interior), served as the primary route between the colonial Spanish capital of Mexico City and the Spanish provincial capitals at San Juan de Los Caballeros (1598–1600), San Gabriel (1600–1609) and then Santa Fe (1610–1821). The portion of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro that resided in what is now the United States extended between El Paso, Texas and present San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico, a distance of 404 miles. El Camino Real is a symbol of the cultural interaction between nations and ethnic groups and of the commercial exchange that made possible the development and growth of the borderland. American Indian groups dating back into prehistoric times, especially the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande river valley, use the area and trail along the Rio Grande long before Europeans arrived.

In 1598, Don Juan de Onate led a Spanish military expedition along those trails to establish the northern portion of El Camino Real, and during the Mexican National Period and part of the U.S. Territorial Period, El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro facilitated the emigration of people to New Mexico and other areas that would become the United States.

This trail is important to the history of the borderlands as it was central to the exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, religious conversion, and military occupation of the Southwest. Many people used the trail including American Indians, European emigrants, miners, ranchers, soldiers, and missionaries. These travelers promoted cultural interaction among Spaniards, other Europeans, American Indians, Mexicans, and Americans. El Camino Real fostered the spread of Catholicism, mining, an extensive network of commerce, and ethnic and cultural traditions including music, folklore, medicine, foods, architecture, language, place names, irrigation systems, and Spanish law. This trail is important to the cultural history and rich heritage of the Southwest.

S. 366 amends the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro as a National Historic Trail. This non-controversial legislation prohibits the acquisition of any lands or interests outside the exterior boundaries of any federally administered area for El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro except with the consent of the owner. The bill has already passed in the House in a similar form. I am pleased that this bill, which is identical to the House bill which I originally introduced, has again made it to the floor.

I would like to thank Chairman YOUNG and Ranking Member MILLER. I would also like to

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thank Congressman HANSEN and my colleague Mr. SKEEN for allowing this clean bill to come to the House floor. I know that the designation of the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, as a part of the National Historic Trails System, will benefit a great many people.

I hope my colleagues will support me in the passage of this legislation.

S. 1198: THE TRUTH IN REGULATING ACT

HON. DAVID M. MCINTOSH

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 4, 2000

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I applaud the House's passage yesterday of S. 1198, the Truth in Regulating Act of 2000. This bipartisan, good government bill establishes within the Legislative Branch a much needed regulatory analysis function. This function is intended to enhance congressional responsibility for regulatory decisions developed under the laws Congress enacts.

I want to especially thank Small Business Subcommittee Chairwoman on Regulatory Reform and Paperwork Reduction SUE KELLY for her initiation of this concept and her tenacious determination over a several year period to reach yesterday's successful result. Since 1998, the House Government Reform Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs, which I chair, held two hearings and issued two House Reports (H. Rept. 105–441, Part 2 and H. Rept. 106–772) in support of a Congressional office of regulatory analysis.

Yesterday, during the floor debate on S. 1198, Vice Chairman PAUL RYAN expressed Congressional intent for this bill and presented the multi-year House legislative history. I want to emphasize three points which Mr. RYAN made. Also, I want to express my differing view about two statements made by Subcommittee Ranking Member DENNIS KUCINICH.

First, I agree with Mr. RYAN about the importance of the General Accounting Office's (GAO's) submitting timely comments on proposed rules during the public comment period, while there is still an opportunity to influence the cost, scope and content of an agency's regulatory proposal. S. 1198 does not require GAO to submit timely comments but neither does it preclude GAO for doing so. Second, I agree with Mr. RYAN about GAO's responsibility to examine non-agency (i.e., "public") data and analyses in preparing its 'independent evaluation' of an agency's regulatory proposal. Sometimes the best way to determine if an agency has ignored Congressional intent or failed to consider less costly or non-regulatory alternatives is to review non-agency analyses. S. 1198 does not require GAO to review public data but neither does it preclude GAO from doing so. Third, I agree with Mr. RYAN that GAO should comment substantively on an agency's regulatory proposal. S. 1198 does not require GAO to comment on the scope and content of an agency's regulatory proposal but neither does it preclude GAO from doing so.